



PROPERTY
OF
HOSPITAL

Health Lib.

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL HEALTH COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR TO CONFER WITH
THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON
RESPECTING THE ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF
BUBONIC PLAGUE IN CALIFORNIA.

ALSO

California
REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.



SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSTON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1901

REPORT
OF THE
SPECIAL HEALTH COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR TO CONFER WITH
THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON
RESPECTING THE ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF
BUBONIC PLAGUE IN CALIFORNIA.

PUBLIC HEALTH

ALSO

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.



SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSTON, : : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.

1901.

PUBLIC HEALTH LIB.

add

Catalog for Public Health

RC 178
C3 A3
Pub. Health Lib.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL HEALTH COMMISSIONERS

Appointed by the Governor to Confer with the Federal Authorities at Washington Respecting the Alleged Existence of Bubonic Plague in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., September 16, 1901.

HON. HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor State of California*:

SIR: The commissioners appointed by you on the 1st day of March, 1901, to visit Washington in order to confer with the Federal authorities in relation to the alleged prevalence of bubonic plague in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and to the more or less positive declarations of intention to place the State of California under quarantine, and who were subsequently invited by you to assist in an advisory capacity in carrying out the agreement reached to cleanse Chinatown, have the honor to report as follows:

In the course of a conference held in your office on the 27th of February, 1901, participated in by the members of your commission, it was developed that a misunderstanding had arisen concerning the attitude of the Executive of the State of California toward the Federal health authorities. Misrepresentations had been made by irresponsible papers, which created the impression in Washington that there was a disposition on your part to obstruct the operations of the United States Marine Hospital Service, and these were being seized upon by peoples having rival interests and were employed as arguments to force the abandonment of San Francisco as a military headquarters, and as the chief base of the Philippine transportation service. Statements were made that the existence of bubonic plague would make the imposition of a quarantine necessary, and it was openly asserted that such action would be followed by the removal of the transport service and military headquarters from an alleged plague-infected city.

At the conference referred to you laid before your commissioners all the correspondence which had passed between yourself and the Federal health authorities on the subject of the alleged existence of the plague in San Francisco. It plainly disclosed the fact that there was no ground for the assertion freely made that you were placing obstacles in the way of

taking precautions; on the contrary, we found in it earnest professions of a desire to coöperate with the Federal health authorities in order to set at rest the alarming and injurious rumors which were being circulated regarding the prevalence of the disease. In a telegram of February 25, 1901, you said to the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a dispatch from him, regretting your inability to visit Washington and confer with the department regarding the matter:

I therefore respectfully request the United States authorities to take charge of the matter within this State and deal with the situation from the standpoint of the report of its commissioners, but without charge or cost to this State, at the same time assuring you of my hearty coöperation. (Appendix, page 30.)

We found that your attitude respecting the assumption of the cost of the preventive measures was prompted by information, conveyed in a semi-official manner, that there was a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the health authorities of the United States, to be used in emergencies such as that which confronted the State. But we noted that the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury assumed that "while all ordinary expenses incurred in the payment of its own officers may be met by the department under the law, and in accordance with usage, the chief burden should be borne by the city of San Francisco." "No municipality," he added, "has ever depended financially upon the Government, under like circumstances, though there have been numerous parallel cases during epidemics of yellow fever." (Appendix, page 30.) In the course of the conference it was made clear to us, while the Legislature at its session in 1901 had fortunately made an appropriation for health purposes to be expended under your direction, that you did not have the legal right, even if the desire existed, to permit any portion of it to be expended, except by State officials. It was also made apparent by telegrams received from Washington that our Senators, instead of assisting in clearing up the situation, were accentuating its gravity by accepting without challenge the allegations that bubonic plague prevailed in San Francisco, and by absolutely disregarding all the evidence which tended to show that the disease did not exist in San Francisco at the time and had not existed. (Appendix, page 31.)

Accordingly, as the result of the conference of February 27, 1901, and in response to the professed desire of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was decided by you to send a commission to Washington to go over the matter with the authorities in that city and to avert, if possible, the threatened quarantine. The commission left this city on March 3d and arrived in Washington on the 7th. On the morning of the 8th the Secretary of the Treasury was waited upon and your position was fully presented by Mr. W. F. Herrin, who spoke for the commission. He made clear to the Honorable Secretary that, while you were convinced

there was no ground for the assertion that there was or had been bubonic plague in San Francisco (an opinion shared by the members of the commission), you were desirous of coöperating with the Federal health authorities in making their investigations, and in taking such precautions as would serve to allay any apprehension that might have been created outside of California by the alarmist reports published in certain papers, and which had been telegraphed all over the world.

The spokesman of the commission also called the Honorable Secretary's attention to the fact that through misapprehension or design the special commissioners appointed by the Treasury Department for the purpose of ascertaining the existence or non-existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, did not call upon you until after they had concluded their labors, although you had urged that "coöperation with the State authorities by such experts should be advised in order that the State may select eminent home bacteriologists and physicians, as well as, if deemed necessary, bacteriologists and physicians from other States and countries, to examine the same suspected cases, so as to arrive at a correct and impartial conclusion"; and had urged as a reason for making this appeal: "The irreparable injury heretofore done to this State (California) by unfair and ex parte examinations." (Appendix, page 21.)

These and other representations made to the Honorable Secretary influenced him to accede to your very reasonable request that the State should be permitted to protect its interests, and your commission was referred to the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service, to discuss with him the outlines of a plan of action. A satisfactory agreement was soon reached, the nature of which is disclosed by the following correspondence:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1901.

MR. JOHN P. YOUNG, *Chairman Committee Representing the Governor, Mayor of San Francisco, and Business Interests of California, Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: I transmit herewith a letter, dated March 9th, from the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, outlining the understanding which has been arrived at between yourselves and this department, as a result of the conference on March 9th.

In transmitting the same, I wish to express the appreciation of this department of the visit of your committee and its spirit of friendly conference. I trust, also, that the results so earnestly desired by both yourselves and the department will be speedily achieved and by methods that may be effective without causing undue alarm.

The department will appreciate an acknowledgment.

Respectfully,

(Signed :) O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1901.

The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: Referring to the conference, held in accordance with your instructions after the meeting in your office this forenoon, with the representatives of the Governor of California, the Mayor of San Francisco, the press, the railroads, and the business interests

of San Francisco, I have to inform you that an understanding has been reached, stated somewhat informally as follows:

The visiting representatives have expressed a desire for hearty coöperation of the State and city authorities interested in the work, which is made necessary in view of the report of the commission; and they desire, while this work shall be done by the city and State authorities, the services of some expert officer of the Service to give advice as to the methods to be pursued, agreeing that his recommendations shall be carried out, and that the work shall be begun at once.

I have informed them also that so far as can be seen at the present time the principles enunciated in my telegram of January 9, 1901, to Surgeon White, copy of which is inclosed, are about what should be adopted at the present time, with the understanding that it is possible that future developments may require more radical measures, though it is not expected.

It is understood also that the burden of expense falls upon local or State authorities, though, of course, the Department will meet the salaries and incidental expenditures of its own officers.

It is the desire of the Treasury Department, as well as of the bureau, that these affairs shall be conducted with the least possible interruption to commerce and the least possible excitation of alarm.

Surgeon White, now in San Francisco, is the officer of the Service who will be the representative of the bureau and of the department in this matter, and who, it is understood, is entirely acceptable to all parties.

Respectfully,

(Signed:) WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

One inclosure, copy of January 9, 1901, telegram to Surgeon White, San Francisco, Cal.

(Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1901.

DR. J. H. WHITE, *Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Regarding plague in San Francisco, you might say situation not acute. Experience in Oporto, Santos, Glasgow, and climatic conditions in 'Frisco make it more a matter of future menace—as instanced in British Medical Journal of December 1st, page 1614. It was present in Calcutta two years before acknowledged. Therefore, more to prevent future catastrophe than from present alarm, measures should be taken as necessity arises, nor need they be (taken) in such manner as to excite alarm, but should include inspection, isolation, and disinfection, as in smallpox (in same manner).

If assured of this, publication would be unnecessary. Use this as your judgment dictates.

(Signed:) WYMAN.

It is proper to call attention to the telegram which forms a part of this correspondence, as it was freely charged in the press, and by medical journals, that your commission had induced the Federal health authorities to consent to the suppression of facts. It will be noted that the date of the telegram to Dr. J. H. White was January 9th, and that in it Surgeon-General Wyman advised him to take his measures in such a manner as not to excite alarm; and that publication would be unnecessary. This is all your commission asked, and it preferred the request in the full assurance that the only harm that could be done would be that caused by the dissemination of statements calculated to injure the reputation of California by fastening upon it the reputation of being subject to plague.

The arrangement thus reached by your commission was promptly

reported to you, and at your request, on our return from Washington, we met in the office of Hon. James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco, to consult with you and that official respecting the mode of carrying out the agreement. At this meeting you indicated the extent to which you thought the State should go in meeting the views of the Federal authorities. Mayor Phelan, however, was unable to make any specific promises on behalf of the city, but expressed a willingness to do all in his power to comply with the demands which would arise as the work of cleansing Chinatown proceeded. The conclusion was reached by those in consultation that the pledge made for you by your commission should be promptly redeemed, and Dr. J. H. White of the Marine Hospital Service, who was in waiting, was called in and asked to outline his plan of campaign. He said that he should require the cleansing, disinfection, and fumigation of the district known as Chinatown; that it would be necessary to provide and maintain a crematory to dispose of the rubbish; a laboratory for bacteriological purposes; a building available for use as a detention barracks; a hospital for any subjects that might be discovered, and a morgue and hall of tranquillity. As Dr. White's large experience in such matters qualified him to speak understandingly, his opinion as to the probable cost of carrying out the cleansing, disinfection, and fumigation, which he said would be necessary, was asked. He answered that he had given the subject some attention, but could not make a close estimate. He thought, however, that the work would necessitate an expenditure of at least \$100,000.

It being impossible at this meeting for Mayor Phelan to definitely state what part of the expense of cleansing Chinatown, and for providing the facilities which Dr. White had demanded, could be assumed by the city of San Francisco, another consultation was arranged for the ensuing day, April 2d. At this conference the following agreement was entered into between yourself, on behalf of the State, and Mayor Phelan, on the part of the city:

The State will clean up Chinatown in its own way and with its own money. Will fumigate and disinfect until \$25,000 of State money is spent.

City will erect and maintain a crematory to dispose of rubbish found by the State.

City will erect and maintain laboratory.

City will provide and maintain detention barracks and hospital.

City will provide morgue and hall of tranquillity, and maintain same.

Although this agreement imposed the greater part of the burden of cleansing, disinfecting, and fumigating the Chinese quarter of San Francisco upon the State, your commission, considering the exigency and the possible consequences of delay, heartily approved the arrangement entered into, and urged that the work be proceeded with at once, in order that the pressure which was undoubtedly being exerted to have the Federal authorities erect a quarantine against California should be relieved. At your request your commission consented to continue act-

ing in its advisory capacity, and agreed with you that it was desirable to have an efficient corps of physicians, acting under the direction of the State Board of Health, to assist in the examination of every alleged case of bubonic plague brought to the attention of the Federal authorities while making their investigations in this city. The importance of this course of action was demonstrated by the results, which fully justified the position taken by you from the beginning, namely, that there was no ground for the charge that cases of genuine bubonic plague had been found in San Francisco.

Although your commission, at the conclusion of this meeting of April 2d, announced to Dr. J. H. White, the official designated by the Federal health authorities to direct and supervise the work of cleansing, disinfecting, and fumigating Chinatown, the readiness of the State to proceed, he postponed the commencement of operations until April 9th. On the morning of that day a force of forty-three men, subsequently largely increased, was put to work, and the instructions of Dr. White were rigidly adhered to, your commissioners taking pains to hear from him at frequent intervals, in order to learn if everything was proceeding according to his desires. The process adopted, as prescribed by Dr. White, and the progress of the work, are fully described in the accompanying report of the State Board of Health of August 27, 1901. (Appendix, page 37.) In all 1,185 buildings, containing 16,888 rooms, and numerous hallways, stairways, sinks, yards, basements, sub-basements, water-closets, and roofs were cleansed, disinfected, and fumigated. Fifteen hundred and eleven loads of garbage, or 4,533 cubic yards, were removed by the State force. The carting and burning of this material were done at the expense of the city. The number of men employed daily on all the work ranged from 130 to 150. That the business was done expeditiously and economically will be inferred from the fact that it was accomplished for about one-fourth the amount estimated by Dr. White. Those in charge are to be specially commended for the economies practiced in the purchase of supplies. We find from the reports rendered by the State Board of Health that by disregarding the recommendation of Dr. White to purchase sulphur, bichloride of mercury, dutch ovens, etc., in large quantities a considerable saving was effected. Thus the work of disinfecting and fumigation was thoroughly performed with 300 pounds of sulphur, although the Marine Hospital Service estimated that thirty tons would be necessary. Fifty pans were bought, and twenty only used, but the requisition of the Federal official called for 200.

In addition to the work of cleansing, disinfecting, and fumigating, the State Board of Health undertook the important duty of assisting the Federal health officers in their search for suspicious cases. A doubt having arisen in the minds of Dr. White and his staff regarding

the accuracy of the number of sick Chinese reported in the quarter, a corps of five physicians was employed by the State Board of Health to make a house-to-house canvass. These physicians made a daily report of the work performed by them and also a report of the Chinese whom they found sick, giving a history of each case and a diagnosis of the disease. Each block in the quarter was covered by the State's physicians eight times, and in all of the seventeen blocks only 307 sick cases were reported. A morgue was established by the Marine Hospital Service at 638 Merchant Street, and any Chinese man, woman, or child dying in the city and county of San Francisco was, by the order of Dr. White and his associates, immediately removed thereto and treated as a case of bubonic plague until the autopsy proved the contrary. Under an order issued by the City Board of Health of San Francisco, no Chinese person dying in the city and county of San Francisco could be buried until a certificate of death was countersigned by either of the three physicians in charge of the morgue and laboratory conducted by the Federal officials. At all the autopsies the State was represented by one or more physicians, and no autopsy was held without a representative from the State Board being present. The State had as its bacteriologist Dr. S. M. Mouser, who conducted a very thorough and complete investigation in all cases that were considered in any way suspicious.

The wisdom of these precautions was soon made evident. Many cases were reported which were pronounced suspicious by the physicians employed by the Marine Hospital Service, but although between April 8th and August 27th 103 autopsies were performed, not one case was found which could be pronounced bubonic plague. The report of the State Board of Health which gives the clinical history of these cases and the circumstances attending the autopsies indicates that there was an eager desire on the part of those who contended that bubonic plague existed in this city to establish that fact. In one instance an attempt was made to quicklime a body in order to destroy the evidence which would conclusively prove that the deceased had died of pulmonary tuberculosis, which fact had been ascertained at the autopsy. Had not the State Board's physicians taken the attitude they did the evidence is strong that it would have been pronounced a genuine case of plague. Many other circumstances are cited tending to show that there was a disposition manifested to keep up the impression that bubonic plague had prevailed in the city and that it was still present, but the watchfulness of the State Board's representatives prevented any misunderstanding on that point. And in view of the necessity of thorough watchfulness in this matter, your commission, at its last meeting with you, approved the continuance by you for at least six months of measures to secure complete information as to all suspected or alleged cases of plague, and generally to see that the health conditions of Chinatown

were not in any way misrepresented. The monthly expenses of such measures were then estimated at about \$1,000 per month, and your commission entirely approves this and all other expenses incurred by the State authorities in this whole matter. IT IS SIGNIFICANT IN THIS CONNECTION THAT THE LATEST CASE OF BUBONIC PLAGUE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN THIS CITY WAS ON APRIL 8TH, THE DAY BEFORE THE STATE BOARD COMMENCED ITS ACTIVE INVESTIGATIONS. AFTER THAT DATE NO CASE WAS DISCOVERED, ALTHOUGH MANY WERE ASSERTED TO BE SUCH UNTIL AN AUTOPSY DISPROVED THE ASSERTION.

The commission heartily commends the attitude taken by you in your answer to the telegram from Walter Wyman, Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service, dated June 18, 1901, which seems to have closed the incident, and in which he says, "IT IS A MATTER OF MUTUAL CONGRATULATION THAT NO CASES HAVE BEEN FOUND DURING THE PROGRESS OF THIS WORK" (that is, the cleansing of Chinatown and the investigation of the character of every case of sickness found within its limits), and suggests that certain supplementary work recommended by Dr. White (Appendix, page 36,) should be carried out. Your declaration that "there is no occasion at this time for the further investigations suggested by Dr. White" is fully concurred in by us, and we trust that the determination expressed by you that "one-sided or secret examinations such as have in the past been witnessed in San Francisco, to its irreparable detriment and to that of the whole State, * * * cannot again be permitted," will be rigidly adhered to.

In conclusion, your commission desires to express the opinion that the result of the steps taken by you has been to wholly disprove the allegation that bubonic plague has existed in San Francisco. Had the same precautions been taken before April 8, 1901, that were adopted after that date we should not have been menaced with quarantine, nor would we have had imposed upon us the expenditure of a large sum of money, every dollar of which was extorted by the necessity of warding off the evil consequences of the false reports concerning the health of the city and State. There can be no reasonable doubt that the autopsies made prior to April 8, 1901, would have had the same result as those made after that date had there been present doctors who were not interested in creating the impression that San Francisco was plague infected. The fact that no plague has been found since April 8, 1901, and the further fact that the disease, although it was alleged to have made its appearance on March 6, 1900, did not become epidemic, and that no two cases of what was termed bubonic plague appeared in the same house, should carry conviction to every candid mind that San

Francisco is and has been absolutely free from the disease, and that those who said it existed were either mistaken or deliberately misrepresented the facts.

JOHN P. YOUNG,
WM. F. HERRIN,
T. T. WILLIAMS,
H. T. SCOTT,

Commissioners.

FREMONT OLDER,

Commissioner of the City of San Francisco and of the State.

In signing the above report I desire to express the opinion that in the earlier reports of the existence of plague, the Mayor and Board of Health and other officials of San Francisco were sincere in their belief that the reports of physicians that the plague was here were true. I am of the opinion, however, that later on the judgment of the Board of Health became corrupted by its dislike to confessing mistake and by its desire of proving that its erroneous conclusions were justifiable.

Certainly no blame should attach to officials for taking precautions against disease, which excellent authority declared existed. At the same time no excuse should be made for physicians and others who attempted to palm off as plague diseases of a non-contagious character.

T. T. WILLIAMS.

Conference Committee:

W. J. MARTIN,
HUGH HUME.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL HEALTH COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR TO CONFER WITH THE FEDERAL
AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON RESPECTING THE
ALLEGED EXISTENCE OF BUBONIC
PLAGUE IN CALIFORNIA.

ALSO

REPORT OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

Telegram from Hon. John Hay, U. S. Secretary of State, to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31st, 1900.

His Excellency GOVERNOR HENRY T. GAGE, *Sacramento, Cal.*:

Chinese Minister complains that city authorities of San Francisco have quarantined Chinatown without cause and ignoring injunction of court when there is no sickness. He considers this a violation of treaties, and remonstrates against it. Please report state of facts.

JOHN HAY.

Telegram from Hon. John Hay to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7th, 1900.

His Excellency GOVERNOR GAGE, *Sacramento, Calif.*:

Chinese Minister complains that the health authorities at San Francisco intend forcing thousands of Chinese to detention camp, although no plague exists. He remonstrates against this, and fears resistance by force.

JOHN HAY.

Telegram from the Governor to Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13, 1900.

To His Excellency JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*:

SIR: In reply to your telegram of date May 31, I have the honor to report:

First—That no case in San Francisco or California has been diagnosed as bubonic plague by any attending physician while the victim was alive, nor by the attending physician after death. In some of the suspected cases death has occurred when no regular physician was in attendance. There have been in all only eleven suspected cases among a population of 35,000 Chinese (15,000 of whom are quarantined), and no cases among whites and other races. The examinations made after death of the bodies of the suspected cases since the alleged discovery

of the disease, more than three months ago, fail to furnish satisfactory proof of plague.

Second—That the quarantined district contains upward of 15,000 Chinese subjects, 3,500 of whom are unable to support themselves by virtue of the quarantine.

Third—That full and fair investigation has been denied the physicians of the Chinese by the City Board of Health.

Fourth—That the Chinese were forced to appeal to the courts, and were then accorded the right of investigation into the cause of death of the dead suspects.

Fifth—That since the procurement of the order of court, granting privilege to the white physicians of the quarantined Chinese to visit the sick and be present and take part in autopsies had, neither the City Board of Health nor Federal officers have been able to discover any bubonic plague case, dead or alive.

Sixth—That there has been no epidemic in Chinatown.

Seventh—That the municipal records show the proportion of deaths in Chinatown has been no greater than that of any other portion of San Francisco since the date of the discovery of the alleged plague in Chinatown.

Eighth—That I cannot find proof that the plague alleged to be here is either infectious or contagious. I find no proof that any person has contracted it from another; and I further find that certain individuals who have been repeatedly exposed at autopsies and elsewhere to the alleged plague, and others who have moved about in the houses and rooms where the suspects expired, having done so without taking any precaution whatever against the supposed malady, have neither contracted the same nor spread the disease elsewhere.

Ninth—That no two persons of the same family have contracted the disease, and that no two cases have occurred within the same house or building, no matter how great the exposure may have been.

Tenth—That the medical gentlemen and experts of the City Board of Health and the Federal quarantine officers who have ventured the injurious opinions which have spread broadcast over the world the rumor of the existence of the dreadful plague in the great and healthful city of San Francisco have never seen a living case of plague; whereas, some among the physicians, surgeons, and scientists with whom I have advised have had personal experience and wide opportunities in observing bubonic plague when it was raging in India and elsewhere, and they all pronounce the suspected cases here not bubonic plague.

Eleventh—From the best light I have been able to procure, and from a most careful consideration of the whole subject, I am pleased to inform Your Excellency that I firmly believe no case of bubonic plague has at any time existed within the borders of our State.

Twelfth—That if the cases referred to were genuine plague, even then the quarantine as conducted by the City Board of Health, in conjunction with the Federal quarantine officer, is discriminating against the Chinese, and also unreasonable, according to information derived from the highest authority here obtainable.

Thirteenth—It is undetermined by the court whether the injunction referred to has been violated.

Fourteenth—Since the report to Your Excellency involves, among other things, the question whether there is plague in Chinatown, and also vitally touches the commercial and other interests of San Francisco, as well as deeply concerns the welfare of the entire State, I have deemed it my duty to call into consultation distinguished physicians, surgeons, and bacteriologists, able financiers and business men and others, as well as my eminent predecessor in office, the Hon. James H. Budd, some of whose names are, therefore, in concurrence hereto attached.

HENRY T. GAGE.

We concur in the foregoing conclusion that bubonic plague does not exist, and has not existed, within the State of California:

Physicians of the Regular School: L. C. Lane, President Cooper Medical College; C. N. Ellinwood, M. D., Professor Cooper Medical College; Winslow Anderson, M. D., M. R. C. P. Lond., M. R. C. S. Eng., President College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco.

Physicians of the Homœopathic School: Edwin S. Breyfogle, M. D.

Bankers, Merchants, etc.: Levi Strauss, President of Levi Strauss & Co.; James H. Budd, former Governor of California; William Alvord, President of Bank of California; Robert J. Tobin, Hibernia Savings and Loan Society; Adam Grant, of Murphy, Grant & Co.; Lewis Gerstle, President Alaska Commercial Company; Isaias W. Hellman, President Nevada National Bank; Henry F. Fortmann, President Alaska Packers Association; A. B. Spreckels.

Telegram from the Governor to President McKinley.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 16, 1900.

THE PRESIDENT, *Washington, D. C.*:

Dr. Kinyoun, the Federal Quarantine Officer of this port, claiming to act under your authority, has unreasonably and unnecessarily quarantined this State in opposition to my full and fair report to the Honorable Secretary of State, under date of June 14, 1900, and also, among other things, in opposition to the opinion of Judge Morrow, of the United States Court, rendered yesterday, dissolving the quarantine.

Through Dr. Kinyoun's conduct in the past, as well as his present action, the reputation of the State, the rights of citizens as well as the

rights of foreign subjects, are outrageously impaired. The following is a copy of his last orders, served upon the various transportation companies:

OFFICE OF MEDICAL OFFICER IN COMMAND,
MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 15, 1900.

Santa Fé Railway Company, San Francisco, Cal.:

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the law of March 27, 1890, and the regulations made thereunder and promulgated by order of the President under date of May 21, 1900, you are hereby notified and directed until further orders not to issue transportation to any one leaving San Francisco for other States or Territories of the United States, unless on presentation of certificate signed by a Marine Hospital officer. Inspectors of the Marine Hospital Service now stationed at the State borders have been instructed to allow no passengers coming from San Francisco to pass the borders of the State on any common carrier unless a certificate is furnished. This has been made necessary on account of the lifting of the quarantine by order of the Federal court, thereby allowing people who have possibly been exposed to the infection of plague to leave this city for other States.

Respectfully,

J. J. KINYOUN,
Surgeon M. H. S., Quarantine Officer A. M. R.

I am informed that Dr. Kinyoun transmitted dispatches yesterday to Washington, through official channels, wherein are contained unwarranted statements and improper reflections. He has been advised by the United States District Attorney that his course is unjustifiable, and he refuses to withdraw his last order of general quarantine without further instructions from Washington.

On behalf of the people of California, I respectfully protest against his actions, and request immediate relief for the people of this State, the traveling public, and the commercial interests of the coast.

Your most obedient, humble servant,

HENRY T. GAGE,
Governor of the State of California.

**Condition of Affairs in June, 1900, as Shown by the Following
Excerpt from Pages 10 and 11 of Governor Gage's First Bien-
nial Message to the Legislature January 7, 1901.**

While these events were transpiring, the City Board of Health of San Francisco had already quarantined the Chinese district, but a test case having been heard in the United States Circuit Court before the Hon. W. W. Morrow, Judge thereof, the city quarantine was held illegal by a decision rendered June 15, 1900. In the course of this decision the eminent Judge observed as follows: "*If it were within the province of this Court to decide the point, I should hold that there is not, and never has been, a case of plague in this city.*"

Upon the day following the decision of the Circuit Court and the raising of the quarantine about the Chinese district, Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, the

Federal quarantine officer (who had been previously a party to some of the investigations of those favoring the plague scare), arbitrarily and without proper cause quarantined the entire State. This summary and unjustifiable action appalled our citizens. The fruit and other industries were threatened with ruin. Business was partly paralyzed. Gloom settled over our State, and the promise of a prosperous and happy ending of the year was dispelled. On the night of Saturday, June 16, 1900, the date of the arbitrary quarantine of Dr. Kinyoun, I telegraphed the President, appealing in behalf of the people of the State to release the quarantine, and I referred for the facts to my previous report to the United States Secretary of State. Appeals to the President were also made by the Republican State Central Committee and by its officers, and by many distinguished citizens irrespective of party, while the members of the California Republican Delegation to the Republican National Convention personally called upon the President at Washington, making similar appeals.

The President, being sufficiently advised of the true condition of affairs, acted promptly, and on Monday, June 18, 1900, he communicated with the Secretary of the Treasury, so that U. S. Surgeon-General Wyman was directed to order a release of the State quarantine, which was done at once.

Although our great and just President acted almost immediately when the injustice of Dr. Kinyoun and the said certain city officials of San Francisco was submitted to him, still, prior to the establishment of the quarantine, other States in the Union, being misled by the reports from the said officials who fostered the plague scare, quarantined against us, a course which was followed by the Republic of Mexico and a few other foreign States. Even yet, on account of the reports of the said city officers and of Dr. Kinyoun, the State of Texas continues an unjust quarantine against us, checking travel and interfering with the shipment of our commodities.

Telegram from Senator Perkins to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26th, 1901.

HON. HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor, Sacramento, California.*

Treasury Department has appointed commission of experts not connected with any department, two of them having studied plague in China and India, familiar with it clinically and microscopically, third member having had exceptional advantages for its study, all of highest possible standing, representatives of University Pennsylvania, Chicago, and Michigan; part of commission already on ground. They are instructed to be unprejudiced and independent, avoiding undue publicity and expressing no opinions until after report made to Washing-

ton, and they are directed at suitable time to pay their respects to you. Am informed this demanded by action of other States and not inspired by immediate alarm, but that if their findings should be affirmative it will demonstrate necessity of action to prevent situation becoming critical in the future. Authorities here desirous matter should be managed with discretion both in determining situation and treating it and without giving unnecessary concern. The matter is so far confidential, has not been given to press.

GEO. C. JENKINS.

Telegram from the Governor to Senator Perkins.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., January 28, 1901.

HON. GEORGE C. PERKINS, *U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.*:

A dispatch received by me yesterday forenoon, through Western Union, dated January twenty-sixth, signed Geo. C. Jenkins. Was stated as confidential, but contents were published in San Francisco Chronicle yesterday morning before its delivery. Was telegram sent by you? If so, was it designed for publicity and revealed at Washington, or shall I hold Western Union Company responsible for divulging contents?

HENRY T. GAGE.

Telegram from Senator Perkins to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan'y 29th, 1901, 9:20 A. M.

HON. HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor, Sacramento, Cal.*:

I sent you Saturday afternoon confidential dispatch after consultation with Treasury Department. Newspaper press had no knowledge of its contents until a dispatch in New York Herald Monday announced that a bacteriologist from Michigan had left for California.

GEO. C. PERKINS.

Telegram from the Governor to President McKinley.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., January 28, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT, *Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.*:

I have been informed that Treasury Department has sent a commission of experts to this State to examine the pretended plague cases heretofore reported, as well as present health conditions, which commission is now about to commence investigations, ignoring the State

authorities in the matter, and proceeding in line with reports heretofore made by Dr. J. J. Kinyoun to Surgeon-General of Marine Hospital Service.

I hope that in this matter of vital interest to the people of California there is no intentional discourtesy on the part of officer directed by the Treasury Department to supervise this investigation.

In this matter, which concerns deeply the welfare of this State, I respectfully request that coöperation with the State authorities by such experts should be advised, in order that the State may select eminent home bacteriologists and physicians, as well as, if deemed necessary, bacteriologists and physicians from other States and countries, to examine the same suspected cases, so as to arrive at a correct and impartial conclusion.

I dislike much now to call your attention to this matter, but the irreparable injury heretofore done to this State by unfair and ex parte examinations warrants this appeal.

Your most obedient, humble servant,

HENRY T. GAGE,

Governor of California.

Telegram from Hon. Lyman J. Gage, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1901.

HON. HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor, Sacramento, Cal.:*

Replying to your telegram January 29th, addressed to the President, the commission appointed by this Department embraces experts who, by reason of technical knowledge and personal experience with the disease, make it the highest possible authority. They are from great institutions of learning, entirely disconnected with any department of the Government, and are chosen from different sections of the country wholly on account of their attainments, and have been directed to call upon you for the purpose of paying their respects and acquaint you with their work. In no sense, therefore, is any discourtesy intended, and the Department desires the commission to make these investigations in its own way, unhampered by detailed instructions from the Marine Hospital Service, or any other influence. It is expected to ascertain the facts, and the Department does not feel it should hamper the commission in its method of investigating and getting at the facts. It will be independent of Dr. Kinyoun or any previous reports. Its conclusions are to be based on its own observations, and will be made known to this Department alone, and promptly forwarded to you by the Department.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

Letter of Secretary Gage to the Plague Commission.

You are hereby appointed special commissioners of this Department for the purpose of ascertaining the existence or non-existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco, or other port in the State of California, under such instructions as will be furnished you by the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

Instructions Given by Surgeon-General Wyman.

SIR: I enclose herewith a letter signed by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury appointing you a special commissioner of the Treasury for the purpose of ascertaining the existence or non-existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco or other ports in California, under such instructions as shall be furnished you by the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service. The commission is composed as follows: Prof. Simon Flexner, University of Pennsylvania, chairman; Prof. Novy, University of Michigan, and Prof. Barker, University of Chicago, recorder. A copy of the same letter has been furnished the other members of the commission.

In accordance with the letter of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury you are directed to proceed at the earliest practical date to San Francisco, where the commission will hold its first meeting at the Occidental Hotel. You are informed that bubonic plague has been reported to exist in San Francisco and its existence has also been strenuously denied. You are directed to place yourself in communication with the proper local authorities with a view of obtaining facilities for the examination of cases, either deceased or living, suspected of being infected with this disease. You are further informed that it is the desire of this bureau that your investigation should be entirely unprejudiced and independent. It is left with the commission to determine the proper location to pursue this investigation. You may, with the approval of the bureau, if convenient, obtain the use of the laboratories of public institutions in San Francisco, etc.

You are requested at least two or three times a week to make a brief written report as to the status of your investigation, not necessarily technical, in order that the bureau may be informed on the work of the commission. At such time as the commission may deem proper it will call and pay its respects to the Governor of the State. They will report all their proceedings and findings, properly prepared by the recorder, which shall be signed by the commission and immediately transmitted. The chairman of the commission, when a conclusion has been reached, will telegraph the same briefly to the bureau and your findings will not be given out until approved by the bureau. You will wait final orders from the bureau before departing from San Francisco.

WYMAN, Surgeon-General.

Governor's Message to Legislature.

Upon the receipt of the dispatch from Hon. Lyman J. Gage, dated January 30, 1901, the Governor transmitted a message to each branch of the Legislature, of which the following is a copy :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SACRAMENTO, January 31, 1901.

I have the honor to represent to your honorable body that upon Sunday, the twenty-seventh day of this month, I received information that the United States Treasury Department had sent to this State a commission of experts to make an ex parte investigation into the condition of the public health of our State, and that some of the distinguished members of said commission were already in the city of San Francisco.

Realizing the gravity of an investigation conducted in secret, without any opportunity on the part of the State authorities to examine into the work as it is intended to be conducted by the said commission appointed by the United States Treasury Department, I deemed it of the most immediate importance to inquire of the President the reasons and purpose of this secret commission, and on the 28th instant I transmitted the following telegram to the President of the United States :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, CAL., January 28, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT, *Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.* :

I have been informed that Treasury Department has sent a commission of experts to this State to examine the pretended plague cases heretofore reported, as well as present health conditions, which commission is now about to commence investigations, ignoring the State authorities in the matter, and proceeding in line with reports heretofore made by Dr. J. J. Kinyoun to Surgeon-General of Marine Hospital Service.

I hope that in this matter of vital interest to the people of California there is no intentional discourtesy on the part of officer directed by the Treasury Department to supervise this investigation.

In this matter, which concerns deeply the welfare of this State, I respectfully request that coöperation with the State authorities by such experts should be advised, in order that the State may select eminent home bacteriologists and physicians, as well as, if deemed necessary, bacteriologists and physicians from other States and countries, to examine the same suspected cases, so as to arrive at a correct and impartial conclusion.

I dislike much now to call your attention to this matter, but the irreparable injury heretofore done to this State by unfair and ex parte examinations warrants this appeal.

Your most obedient, humble servant,

HENRY T. GAGE,
Governor of California.

Yesterday afternoon I received from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury the following telegraphic reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1901.

HON. HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor, Sacramento, Cal.* :

Replying to your telegram January 29th, addressed to the President, the commission appointed by this Department embraces experts who, by reason of technical knowledge and personal experience with the disease, make it the highest possible authority. They are from great institutions of learning, entirely disconnected with any department of

the Government, and are chosen from different sections of the country wholly on account of their attainments, and have been directed to call upon you for the purpose of paying their respects and acquaint you with their work. In no sense, therefore, is any discourtesy intended, and the Department desires the commission to make these investigations in its own way, unhampered by detailed instructions from the Marine Hospital Service, or any other influence. It is expected to ascertain the facts, and the Department does not feel it should hamper the commission in its method of investigating and getting at the facts. It will be independent of Dr. Kinyoun or any previous reports. Its conclusions are to be based on its own observations, and will be made known to this Department alone, and promptly forwarded to you by the Department.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

From this answer of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, it is apparent that State coöperation is refused, and that the investigation of the commission will be conducted wholly on such lines as will exclude any possible opportunity on the part of the State to either verify or refute any position which may now or hereafter be taken by the said commission or the United States Marine Hospital Service.

Under these circumstances, the State is now forced to rely upon an investigation pursued by a commission which it has neither invited to its territory nor in the selection of whose personnel it has had any voice.

The previous inaccurate reports respecting the existence of bubonic plague in this State, which has resulted in the injury to the reputation for health, as well as in injury to its citizens, industries, and commerce, have been the consequence of a system of ex parte investigation, without opportunity of State examination or superintendence.

The repetitions of such investigations upon secret lines, without public scrutiny under State authority, as have been heretofore pursued, will imperil the welfare of every citizen and inhabitant of this State, and will bring distress to the farmer, orchardist, horticulturist, manufacturer, tradesman, merchant, as well as to all our marine and land transportation companies.

The meanest criminal under the Constitution of the United States can not be denied the right of being confronted by his accusers, listening to their testimony, and subjecting them to cross-examination; and shall it be contended that the great State of California shall be unjustly denied a similar privilege in the opportunity of facing those who, impugning the public health, as the result of a secret and one-sided examination, might choose to cast an irremovable blemish upon the State's sanitary condition, on which the personal rights and property of her citizens in a large measure depend?

The State being denied a hearing, I conscientiously believe, therefore, that legislation is immediately and urgently needed by which our State may assume that general and unrestrained control over the subject of the public health within its borders which so vitally concerns her, and which is her inalienable right by virtue of her sovereignty.

Impelled by the sense of public duty, in view of this exceedingly

grave situation, I rely upon the discretion of your honorable body to take such appropriate action in the premises as may be deemed advisable.

HENRY T. GAGE,
Governor of the State of California.

Telegram from the Governor to President McKinley.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 17th, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT, *Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.*:

In reply to my telegram to you of date Jan. 28th, I received telegram from Secretary Gage, as follows :

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30th, 1901.

HONORABLE HENRY T. GAGE, *Sacramento, Calif.*:

Replying to your telegram Jan. 29th, addressed to the President, the commission appointed by this Department embraces experts who by reason of technical knowledge and personal experience with a disease make it of highest possible authority. They are from great institutions of learning, entirely disconnected with any department of the Government, and are chosen from different sections of the country wholly on account of their attainments, and have been directed to call upon you for the purpose of paying their respects and *acquaint you with their work*. In no sense, therefore, is any discourtesy intended, and the Department desires the commission to make these investigations in its own way unhampered by *detailed* instructions from the Marine Hospital Service or any other influence. It is expected to ascertain the facts, and the Department does not feel it should hamper the commission in its methods of investigating and getting at the facts. It will be independent of Dr. Kinyoun or any previous report. Its conclusions are to be based on its own observations, and will be made to this Department alone and promptly forwarded to you by the Department.

1:55 P.M.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

On January 31st I received from one of the experts referred to in this dispatch, a letter, copy of which is as follows:

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., Jan. 29, 1901.

HON. HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.*:

DEAR SIR: You have doubtless been informed from Washington that the Federal Government (Treasury Department) has appointed Professor Simon Flexner, of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Frederick G. Novy, of the University of Michigan, and Prof. Llewellys F. Barker, of the University of Chicago, as a special commission to ascertain the existence or non-existence of plague in San Francisco or in other ports or places in the State of California. Among the orders given to the commission is one stating that the members of the commission are to pay respects on a suitable occasion to the Governor of the State. The members of the commission respectfully indicate, therefore, that they hope to have the opportunity during their visit here to do themselves the honor of paying their respects to you. In the meantime, the members of the commission are undertaking their investigation with as little publicity as possible. They will be grateful for aid of *any sort* from *any source*. The investigations are to be from the beginning unprejudiced and independent.

I have the honor to be, sir,

(For the commission),

Yours very truly,

LLEWELLYS F. BARKER,

(Recorder).

And replied thereto on February 2d, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO.

STATE CAPITOL, February 2, 1901.

PROF. LLEWELLYS F. BARKER, *San Francisco, Cal.:*

SIR: By the direction of the Governor, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated January 29, 1901, in which you state that the members of this special commission appointed by the United States Treasury Department indicate that they hope to have the opportunity, during their visit here, to pay their respects to the Governor.

The Governor expresses his appreciation of the honor and begs leave to state that he will be pleased to receive the members of the commission at the State Capitol at such times as the members may deem proper.

Your obedient servant,

W. I. FOLEY,
Private Secretary.

I heard nothing further from the commission or its members until February 13th, when I received the following letter:

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., February 12, 1901.

THE HON. HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor State of California:*

DEAR SIR: The members of the commission appointed by the Treasury Department at Washington are very desirous of having the opportunity of calling upon you, and would esteem it a favor if you would indicate a time and place at which they may have the honor of paying their respects to you.

Most respectfully,

SIMON FLEXNER,
F. G. NOVY,
LLEWELLYS F. BARKER.

Immediately upon receipt of this communication I answered same, as follows:

STATE CAPITOL, February 13, 1901.

PROF. SIMON FLEXNER, PROF. F. G. NOVY, PROF. LLEWELLYS F. BARKER, *Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:*

SIRS: By direction of the Governor, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your esteemed communication dated February 12, 1901, in which you express your desire that the Governor should indicate a time and place at which you may pay your respects to him, and in response thereto the Governor expresses his appreciation of your courtesy, and begs leave to say that he will be pleased to receive you at a place more convenient to you than that indicated in a reply to your previous letter, namely, in San Francisco, at room 380 of the Palace Hotel, on the first floor, on next Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock P. M., on which day the Governor will be in San Francisco on State business, and he trusts that such time and place may meet with your approval.

I have the honor to be, sirs,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. I. FOLEY,
Private Secretary.

The time and place last appointed was the first opportunity given me to meet the members of the commission. At this interview I tendered these gentlemen every assistance the State could render them in the premises, and expressed the desire to be permitted to investigate the question at issue jointly with them. To-day, however, they inform me that their report will be ready for transmission to Washington to-mor-

row. Thus the State has been denied every participation in this investigation, while at the same time the commissioners have been constantly aided by Dr. Kinyoun's assistants. This the commissioners admitted in an interview with me yesterday. Should their report to the Department state that the plague exists here, such conclusion will be regarded by our people as the result of an unfair, unjust investigation. Before such report receives the approval of the Federal authorities at Washington, or be made public, I most earnestly and respectfully request that a re-investigation be had at once, in which case the Government may appoint three commissioners and the State of California three others, all to have power to select a seventh member in case such commission be equally divided in opinion. The decision of such a commission would and should be regarded and treated by every one as decisive. If this most important but humble request be denied us, then we respectfully submit that before the commissioners' report be made public, and prior to taking any action thereon, the representatives of this State to be sent from here should be accorded a personal hearing in Washington to the end that undue alarm and consequent injury may be avoided. Whatever differences of opinion may at this time exist as to the existence or non-existence of plague, no one can honestly be of the opinion that the disease is epidemic in San Francisco, nor can anybody seriously contend that ample protective and preventive measures cannot be taken in the premises, without even spreading great or any alarm among the people and without disturbing our commercial affairs. I take pleasure in assuring you, notwithstanding anything that may have been said to the contrary, that California wishes to coöperate with the Federal authorities in this most important matter, having in view not only our own but the welfare of the whole people, and I implore you to afford our State an opportunity for such coöperation.

Your most obedient and humble servant,

HENRY T. GAGE,
Governor of California.

Telegram from Hon. Lyman J. Gage, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1901.

His Excellency the Governor of California:

Replying to your telegram of the 7th instant to the President, while the Department does not deem it necessary to join in a new commission as you propose, it is not its purpose to make public the report of the present commission till you are advised of its purport, and even then the matter will be very seriously considered before any action is taken. The Department is in accord with you in your desire to prevent unne-

essary alarm and to consider measures with the least possible publicity or disturbance of commercial affairs, and will pursue this policy both with regard to its commission in California and its action at this end. In other words, it will endeavor to prevent undue publicity and desires to if possible avoid publishing any report. The Department accepts with pleasure your suggestion to send a special representative of the State, believing he can familiarize himself with the situation here and trusting it will result in coöperation.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

Telegram of the Governor to the Secretary of the Treasury.

STATE CAPITOL, February 19, 1901.

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your esteemed telegram of this date, in order that all questions might be completely disposed of without delay or further embarrassment, I would prefer, before any action be taken upon the report of Federal Special Commission by the Department, to personally present the matter to your Department, rather than through the medium of persons to be sent from this State as representatives; but it will be impossible for me to leave here before the latter part of March, owing to the present session of our Legislature.

Please inform me if such course would meet with approval of all concerned, and if action upon the report can be deferred.

HENRY T. GAGE,
Governor of the State of California.

Telegram from U. S. Surgeon-General Wyman to Dr. J. H. White of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1901.

DR. J. H. WHITE, *Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:*

After seeing newspapers, as directed in my telegram of to-day, visit the Governor and convey to him the expressions contained in my telegram to you dated January 9, 1901. You are informed, as representative of Treasury Department in San Francisco, that the commission of experts have confined the diagnosis by bacteriological investigation, and the commission have been ordered to Sacramento, calling upon Governor and informing him alone thereof. You are to keep this strictly confidential. Trusting Department has accepted the Governor's suggestion to send special representative to Washington, where a consultation be held and arrangements made for coöperation. Your call upon the Governor will be with that end in view.

WYMAN.

Telegram of Senators Perkins and Bard to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb'y 20th, 1901.

His Excellency HENRY T. GAGE, *Sacramento, Calif.:*

We suggest that in interest our State you use your influence prevent publication any reference to report so-called plague commission. If you will do this, Treasury Department will see that nothing given out here, and we may be able pass over this distressing affair without injuring name California at home and abroad. We merely offer this suggestion in interests our State.

GEORGE C. PERKINS.

THOS. R. BARD.

Telegram of the Governor to Senators Perkins and Bard.

SACRAMENTO, February 20, 1901.

To SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS, SENATOR THOS. R. BARD,*U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:*

I thank you for your suggestion.

HENRY T. GAGE.

Telegram of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1901.

His Excellency the Governor of California, Sacramento, Calif.:

Replying to your telegram of February 19th, the Department believes that in view of all the facts presented to you by its agents, you will coincide in the opinion that a delay of action until the latter part of March inadvisable, and the Department sincerely regrets your inability to immediately come or send a representative, but believes that its accredited agents have made plain that its wishes in the matter are in accord with your own, particularly in avoiding publicity, and the management offers with the least possible detriment to commercial interests and without causing unnecessary apprehension. Surgeon White has informed the Department of a recent interview with you and your wishes in the matter of Department service, concerning which the Department would be glad to hear from you further with a view to a favorable response.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

Telegram of the Governor to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SACRAMENTO, February 25, 1901.

To HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

In reply to your dispatch of date February 21, you are aware that a dispute originally arose between the Federal authorities and the State authorities in reference to health conditions of California; and whereas, since then, the Federal authorities have made investigations in which the State authorities were not allowed to participate; and whereas, the commissioners who prosecuted the investigations for the United States, under such circumstances, have concluded that the health conditions at San Francisco need certain attention; and whereas, heretofore I expressed my views in regard thereto by message to the Legislature of California; still, in view of all of the circumstances and conditions, believing that it will be for the best interest of all concerned, first having been assured by your office that your department would take the steps hereinafter referred to, if requested, and in the performance thereof would, among other things, be particular to avoid publicity, and that the management would be pursued with the least possible detriment to our commercial interests; and believing that, if the Federal authorities be given control in the premises, all other States of the Union may be better satisfied, and that all general quarantine of this State and of its cities will thereby be avoided, and that all quarantine of other States against this State may be avoided, and so forth, I therefore respectfully request the United States authorities to take charge of the matter within this State and deal with the situation from the standpoint of the report of its commissioners, but without cost or charge to this State, at the same time assuring you of my hearty coöperation.

I thank you for your courtesy, and await your reply.

HENRY T. GAGE,
Governor of the State of California.

Telegram of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1901.

His Excellency the Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:

Acknowledging receipt of your telegram of the twenty-fifth, the Department wishes to express its appreciation of your courteous attitude in the matter under consideration, and desires to submit to you the following suggestions, namely, that in the work to be performed, while all ordinary expenses incurred in the payment of its own officers may be met by the Department under the law and in accordance with usage, the chief burden should be borne by the City of San Francisco. The Mayor and other necessary local authorities should be notified, as were

you, with a view to an understanding as to this matter. No municipality has ever depended financially upon the Government under like circumstances, though there have been numerous parallel cases during epidemics of yellow fever. Even if the Department should be willing, contrary to its announced policy, the matter would have to be brought before Congress for an appropriation, which is now practically impossible, and would moreover give undue publicity. Surgeon White will be the agent of the Department, in charge of the whole situation, which, in view of the return of troops in the near future from the Philippines through San Francisco, will be doubly necessary. Please answer as to above suggestions.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

Telegram of Senators Perkins and Bard to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1901.

HON. HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:*

We have seen your dispatch of February 25th to the Secretary of the Treasury, and are gratified at your evident desire to bring about a coöperation between the National, State, and local authorities, but believe it will be a mistake to attempt to have Treasury Department bear all the expenses; surely San Francisco is able to raise the necessary funds. We fail to see how the Treasury Department can take any other position than it has taken, in view of the reports, for some time past, of its own officer, of a commission of university experts, which it will shortly dissolve, and in view of the reports which we learn it is receiving (three within the past month) from the official authorities of San Francisco. We earnestly advise, therefore, that the friendly coöperation which the Treasury Department is evidently endeavoring to bring about be helped along by yourself, and are convinced that such action on your part will receive general commendation.

GEO. C. PERKINS.

THOMAS R. BARD.

Telegram from the Governor to the Secretary of the Treasury.

STATE CAPITOL, February 27, 1901.

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:*

There has evidently been a misunderstanding between your Department and myself, otherwise you would have accepted the proposition contained in my last dispatch, which, I understood, conformed with the views of your Department. Now, to avoid all complications and delay

I have this day appointed four distinguished citizens of this State to personally confer with you on the subject of your suggestions. They leave the second instant, direct for Washington. I am confident that all matters will be satisfactorily arranged.

HENRY T. GAGE,
Governor.

Telegram of the Governor to Senators Perkins and Bard.

STATE CAPITOL, February 27, 1901.

SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS *and* SENATOR THOMAS R. BARD,
Washington, D. C.:

Have this day sent very important dispatch to Secretary Gage designed to cover points suggested by you.

Please confer with him.

HENRY T. GAGE.

Telegram of Senators Perkins and Bard to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1901.

HON. HENRY T. GAGE, *Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.:*

Have read your last message to Secretary of Treasury, giving notice of the coming of committee of four distinguished citizens. Too late now, even if advisable, to secure special appropriation for expenses. The Department believes City of San Francisco should bear expenses and seems disposed to address Mayor with view of securing coöperation of the city, and failing in that effort we fear it will result injuriously to our State.

THOMAS R. BARD.
GEO. C. PERKINS.

Special Health Commissioners Appointed by the Governor.

March 1, 1901, the Governor appointed as special health commissioners of the State of California to consult and advise with Federal authorities at Washington, D. C., concerning health conditions of the State, and to report to the Governor, the following gentlemen: John P. Young, Henry T. Scott, T. T. Williams, and W. F. Herrin.

Also, on same day the Governor issued to Fremont Older a separate commission to represent the City of San Francisco and the State of California at Washington in conjunction with the above-named gentlemen.

Letter from Dr. White, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, to the Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18, 1901.

To His Excellency HENRY T. GAGE, Governor of the State of California, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California:

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to certain facts in connection with the work now being done in Chinatown, and to request your consent to the plan which I propose and which I hope may be successful. Since the beginning of the investigation of sick and dead in Chinatown on April 8th, the apparent mortality among Chinese has dropped to 75 per cent or less, and in the total population there were only shown, from April 8th to 30th, inclusive, 65 sick persons, most of whom were suffering from such chronic diseases as consumption, cancer, etc. My inspectors have been shown only an exceedingly small number of acute diseases, and a number so small as to be ridiculously out of proportion, out of a population of 15,000 people, in which population there would be, according to all vital statistics, at least 100, and probably 150, sick from acute diseases at all times. This is against an actual showing by the Chinese Six Companies of three or four such cases. Take either horn of the dilemma you please, and grant for the sake of argument that they have shown all the actual dead (that number of dead during the month of April from the 8th amounting to 22), it is preposterously out of proportion and five times as great as it should be for 65 sick—fully as much out of proportion as the said 65 sick are out of proportion to the large population of the town. Pardon me if I have gone rather exhaustively into this matter, but I wish you to understand the situation fully in order that you may understand the request that I am making, which request is as follows:

That you authorize me through my agents to investigate sickness and deaths quietly in any other town or city in the State; this request being made because I feel assured that the sick are being sent out of the city whenever they present any appearance which might in any possibility be plague, or be mistaken for plague; and I know that it is needless for me to say to you that all of the very arduous and extensive work now being done in Chinatown will be absolutely of no avail if houses, after being cleaned, are going to be reinfected by being used as abiding places of infected persons. You can see that should the Chinese so desire, there is nothing to prevent them from taking a sick man from Chinatown to Oakland, or even to Sacramento, after night-

fall, or easily in the morning before operations in Chinatown by you and my people have begun. I beg that you will give this matter your earliest possible consideration.

Respectfully,

J. H. WHITE,
Surgeon M. H. S.

**Telegram of the Governor to Dr. White, U. S. Marine
Hospital Service.**

SACRAMENTO, May 28, 1901.

DR. J. H. WHITE, *Surgeon Marine Hospital Service,*
No. 420 California St., San Francisco, Cal.:

You will please take notice that the State authorities have not requested you nor any other officer of the Federal Government to investigate or participate in an examination of the health conditions of the State outside the limits of the City and County of San Francisco, and that the State Board of Health is complying in every respect with the conditions requested by the Federal authorities, and is fully carrying out the agreement with the U. S. Treasury Department.

I have always been ready and desirous of making the most searching investigation into the health conditions of San Francisco and other points within this State, but the investigation should be conducted on fair and honest lines by those representing the Federal Government and the State.

I decline to allow you to assume control of State health affairs, and pursue secret and hidden investigations. The State authorities are now and always have been abundantly able to look after the health concerns of the State without interference. Your mere suspicion from the improved health of the Chinese district that the sick are being removed from San Francisco, is not only unwarranted as a conclusion, but I know it to be unfounded in fact. I therefore decline to authorize your agents, whose responsibility to me is unknown, to do as you have proposed and requested. If there is any city, town, or district within this State where you yourself desire to make examination, let me know, and I will send some one suitably qualified professionally to look over the matter with you. But one-sided secret examinations, such as have been witnessed in San Francisco, to its great detriment, and to that of the State, will not be permitted elsewhere.

If you desire to have a conference with me at any opportune time, I will be pleased to comply with your wish, but communications by mail or telegraph are unsatisfactory.

HENRY T. GAGE,
Governor.

Telegram of Dr. White, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, to the Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7, 1901.

His Excellency the Governor of California, Los Angeles, Cal.:

In conference with Doctors Hill and Mathews, of the State Board, yesterday, and Messrs. Herrin and Williams, of your committee, I made some verbal propositions regarding the continuance [of the work in Chinatown which I wish to formally repeat to you. If, when the disinfection of Chinatown is finished, the State of California will grant the Service permission to continue the autopsies, the inspection of the sick, and the right to investigate cases and places within the State in its own way, and to properly disinfect all premises if cases should subsequently be found, I believe I can have the quarantine against California by Texas and Colorado raised; but without the right to carry on the above investigations, you can readily understand that it will be impossible for me to certify to the health authorities of these States that there is no danger of cases occurring, because all the avenues of infection have not been controlled. It is to be understood, of course, that these will be my personal recommendations to the bureau in Washington, and with them I should like to present your reply. Accordingly I should appreciate an answer by Sunday evening, as I contemplate an immediate trip to Washington.

J. H. WHITE,
Surgeon M. H. S.

Telegram of the Governor to Dr. White, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

JUNE 10, 1901.

DR. J. H. WHITE, *U. S. Marine Hospital Service, San Francisco, Cal.:*

Your much appreciated dispatch of June 7th at hand. I have as yet received no report from you upon our joint work in San Francisco. After perusing that I will be most happy to go over the subjects embraced within your last message with a view to a most friendly adjustment of all the matters in which we are interested.

HENRY T. GAGE.

Telegram of Dr. White, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, to the Governor.

ROCKLIN, CALIF., June 10, 1901.

His Excellency GOVERNOR GAGE, Los Angeles, Calif.:

En route to Washington for conference, your telegram reaching me Sacramento. Contents much appreciated. Will report same with

great pleasure to Department. Feel I am expressing wishes of Service as well as my own in hoping for an amicable adjustment. Will wire fully all points from Washington.

J. H. WHITE,
Surgeon M. H. S.

Telegram from U. S. Surgeon-General Wyman to the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1901.

His Excellency GOVERNOR GAGE, *Sacramento, Cal.:*

Doctor White has arrived, and reports work of cleansing and disinfecting Chinatown, San Francisco, nearly complete, and that he is satisfied the work has been done by your agents under his advice in full compliance with the understanding. A few unfit habitations remain to be condemned; that work is in progress by the San Francisco Supervisors, and all will be completed within a few days. It is a matter of mutual congratulation that no cases have been found during the progress of this work, and that the outlook is so encouraging. For our mutual protection and interests I believe it very essential that the supplementary work indicated in Doctor White's telegram to you of June 7 should follow, as it will cause continued satisfaction and prevent comment and criticism of both the State and Service, which would otherwise be likely to follow. The bureau here is able, by reason of its central position, to know the sentiments which prevail, and a quiet performance of the labors suggested by Doctor White is in many points advisable from every standpoint. I have read this telegram to the Secretary of the Treasury, who concides therewith, and if necessary will communicate with you himself. Will you kindly wire your views?

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

Letter of the Governor to U. S. Surgeon-General Wyman.

JUNE 24, 1901.

DR. WALTER WYMAN, *Surgeon-General M. H. S., Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I am much pleased to receive through yourself assurances that the agreements made by this State have been performed "in full compliance with the understanding," and likewise greatly value the statement, emanating from such high scientific authority as yourself (especially having before us the past grave blunders of others not having had your wide experience), that now it is certain and a matter of mutual congratulation "no case" (of plague) "has been found during the progress of this work," which result was by me at all times confidently expected.

The State authorities have made thorough and extraordinary investigations, and I am fully advised as to the health conditions of California,

and know there is no occasion at this time for the further investigation suggested by Dr. White, and am most happy to report that it will not be necessary for your Department to be further burdened.

However, if it is your pleasure, as a mere precautionary measure, to make further autopsies, or if there is any city, town, or district within this State which you, through your Department, desire to inspect, please be good enough to name such competent persons as you desire and I will most cheerfully send others qualified professionally and in every particular to coöperate and look over the situation with them, and thereby further your highly commendable purpose in that regard. But one-sided or secret examinations (not at all times participated in by the State), such as have, in the past, been witnessed in San Francisco, to its irreparable detriment and to that of the whole State, you can readily see, from the result of your own recent searching and valuable examination, should not, and can not, be again permitted.

I appreciate most deeply your kind offices and shall be glad to coöperate with you in future.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY T. GAGE.

**THE DISINFECTING, CLEANING, AND FUMIGATING OF
CHINATOWN, IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN
FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, BY STATE BOARD
OF HEALTH.**

HEADQUARTERS OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
ROOM No. 11, FERRY BUILDING,
SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1901.

The work of disinfecting, fumigating, and cleaning of the district known as Chinatown, in the City and County of San Francisco, was commenced April 8, 1901, by the State Board of Health, under the supervision of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States, Dr. J. H. White in charge. The district known as Chinatown and mapped out by Dr. White consisted of the following seventeen blocks:

Block 132, bounded by Pacific and Jackson, Powell and Stockton streets;

Block 133, bounded by Jackson and Washington, Powell and Stockton streets;

Block 134, bounded by Washington and Clay, Powell and Stockton streets;

Block 135, bounded by Clay and Sacramento, Powell and Stockton streets;

Block 136, bounded by Sacramento and California, Powell and Stockton streets;

Block 110, bounded by Broadway and Pacific, Stockton and Dupont streets;

Block 111, bounded by Pacific and Jackson, Stockton and Dupont streets;

Block 112, bounded by Jackson and Washington, Stockton and Dupont streets;

Block 113, bounded by Washington and Clay, Stockton and Dupont streets;

Block 114, bounded by Clay and Sacramento, Stockton and Dupont streets;

Block 115, bounded by Sacramento and California, Stockton and Dupont streets;

Block 89, bounded by New Montgomery Avenue and Pacific, Dupont and Kearny streets;

Block 90, bounded by Pacific and Jackson, Dupont and Kearny streets;

Block 91, bounded by Jackson and Washington, Dupont and Kearny streets;

Block 92, bounded by Washington and Clay, Dupont and Brenham Place;

Block 93, bounded by Clay and Sacramento, Dupont and Kearny streets;

Block 94, bounded by Sacramento and California, Dupont and Kearny streets.

The blocks on the west side of Stockton Street were not cleaned in their entirety; only portions of said blocks are occupied by Chinese, and in no instance was it necessary to invade the premises on the Powell Street boundary.

On April 4th, the following communication was received at this office from Dr. J. H. White, viz: "The work of disinfecting, fumigating, and cleaning the district known as Chinatown will commence at the southeast corner of Stockton and Pacific streets, and follow a southeasterly course on account of the prevailing winds."

The State Board of Health was prepared to begin work on April 5th, when Dr. White made a request for postponement until April 8th. At 9 o'clock on the morning of April 8, 1901, we commenced work with a force of forty-three men on block 111, beginning on the corner of Stockton and Pacific streets, as per instructions of Dr. White. Under the instructions of the Marine Hospital people we requested the Chinese to clean their premises preparatory to having them fumigated by means of the following process: "All rooms to be fumigated with five per cent sulphur dioxide for forty hours, with all contents in place. This to be followed by all textiles to be subjected to a steam disinfection for twenty minutes in a temperature of 215° Fahr. All goods that could not be disinfected by steam to be soaked in bichloride of mercury solu-

tion, 1 to 1000, or in five per cent carbolic acid solution. All other things that do not come under these clauses and incapable of disinfection, such as foodstuffs, were to be carried to the crematory and burned."

These orders were countermanded and the following plan was substituted, viz : The floors and walls waist high in the rooms in the various premises to be washed and scrubbed with a saturated lye solution 1 pound to a 4-gallon bucket of water, and the remaining portion of the walls and ceiling to be sprayed with a 1 to 800 solution of bichloride of mercury. We were obliged to pursue this plan in all storerooms until such time that it was found to be of such character of work that it would be impossible to complete the large storerooms and warehouses short of seven or eight months. By request and after consultation with Dr. White we were permitted to fumigate those storerooms which contained goods that were not damagable by means of sulphur process of fumigating. In those storerooms and warehouses which contained goods which were easily damaged we were permitted to use a formaldehyde gas.

The men were divided into squads of five each, one of said squad being known as the captain or foreman. These squads were in charge of physicians employed by the State Board of Health, who gave instructions as to the work to be performed and saw that it was properly done. After a building was cleaned with the lye solution the physician in charge of the squad performing the work in said building would report the same to one of the physicians acting as inspector on the staff of Dr. White, and he in turn would inspect said building and mark it ready for spraying. The building then would be taken in charge by the spraying squad, whose duty it was to spray the walls and ceilings with a bichloride of mercury solution, 1 to 800. After this character of work was completed the building was again inspected by the State Board of Health inspectors, and by them reported to the inspectors on the Federal staff, who in turn inspected the building and approved the work by marking upon each door of the rooms of the building "O. K." and "Bich.," which meant that the rooms and building had been cleaned, fumigated, and disinfected to the satisfaction of the physician acting as inspector on the staff of Dr. White.

This character of work was carried on until all of the 1,185 buildings in the district were completed; in all 16,888 rooms were cleaned, disinfected, and fumigated, besides numerous hallways, stairways, sinks, yards, basements, sub-basements, water-closets, and roofs. Dirt and filth from these buildings were carried to the street and alleyways, where it was covered with quicklime by a force of men employed by the State, after which it was carted off to the crematory, and burned; in all 1,511 loads of this garbage, or 4,533 cubic yards. The carting and burning of this material were done by the City Board of Health at the expense of the city.

All the dark rooms, alleyways, and stairways were subjected to a coat of whitewash by a squad of men working under instructions of our inspector and at the expense of the State Board. In conjunction with the above, a plumbing inspector was employed, who made a thorough investigation of all the plumbing in the buildings in the district, and where defective plumbing was found notice was served upon the owners or their representatives, and with few exceptions the necessary repairs were made to the satisfaction of our plumbing inspector.

At this point we desire to note that the following plumbing fixtures and materials were used to place the plumbing in a sanitary condition:

- 97 new water-closets were put in.
- 186 new galvanized sinks.
- 46 automatic flush tanks.
- 36 new porcelain urinals.
- 28 slop-hoppers.
- 37 new iron and lead traps.
- 1600 feet cast-iron sewer pipe.
- 27 feet galvanized vent pipe.
- 1200 feet galvanized water pipe.
- 137 water-closets were repaired.
- 48 sinks were repaired.
- 81 slop-hoppers were repaired.

During the work a request came from Dr. White asking that a squad of men be formed, to be known as the "flying squadron." This squad was organized and put in charge of one of the State physicians. The duty of this "flying squadron" was to clean and fumigate the buildings in which alleged cases of bubonic plague had existed; this squad cleaned in all some 34 buildings. The average number of men employed daily on all the work ranged from 135 to 150. The number of physicians employed as inspectors was 6.

A doubt having arisen in the minds of Dr. White and his staff as to the number of sick Chinese reported in the Chinese quarters, a corps of five physicians was employed by the State Board to make a house-to-house canvass in the district known as Chinatown, and to ascertain the truth of this doubt. These physicians made a daily report of the work performed by them, and also a report of the Chinese whom they found sick, giving a history of the case and their diagnosis of the disease. These reports were made in duplicate, one being placed on file in this office, and the duplicate sent to the office of Dr. White. Each block in the district was covered by our physicians eight different times, and in all of the seventeen blocks only 307 sick cases were reported to this office. Few cases of acute sickness were found, most of the cases being of a chronic character, the majority of whom were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Herewith is a statement of the deaths among the Chinese and Japanese of this city since 1897, as tabulated by the statistician of the City Board of Health:

Fiscal Year.	Estimated Population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1897-98 -----	18,000	397	57	454
1898-99 -----	18,000	453	53	506
1899-1900 -----	18,000	454	72	526
July, 1900, to Dec., 1900, inclusive-----	18,000	-----	-----	214
Jan., 1901, to April 30, 1901, inclusive-----	-----	-----	-----	151

A census, taken by the State Board of Health, as to the number living in the district known as Chinatown, amounted to 14,281 men, women, and children.

A morgue was established by the Marine Hospital people at 638 Merchant Street, in the quarters formerly used as the City Morgue. Any Chinese man, woman, or child dying in the City and County of San Francisco was, by the order of Dr. White and his associates, immediately removed to this morgue and treated as a case of bubonic plague until the autopsy proved the contrary. The morgue and laboratory of the Federal authorities were conducted by Drs. Flint, M. White, and Ryfkogle. Dr. Flint performed all autopsies, and under an order issued by the City Board of Health of San Francisco, no Chinese person dying in the City and County of San Francisco could be buried until a certificate of death was countersigned by one of the above named gentlemen, showing that the case was not one of bubonic plague. The morgue and laboratory at the present time are under the direct charge of Drs. Blue, White, and Currie. At all the autopsies the State has been represented by one or more physicians, and no autopsy has been held without a representative from this Board. Specimens were removed from the bodies of those autopsied for the purpose of making bacteriological investigations. The State has as its bacteriologist Dr. S. M. Mouser, who conducts a very thorough and complete investigation in all cases which are considered in any way suspicious.

The hours for holding the autopsies were arranged for 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily. From April 8th to August 19th, 98 autopsies have been performed. Many of these cases were looked upon as very suspicious by the physicians employed by the Marine Hospital Service; but at all times the State Board, through its representatives, has never found a case which could be pronounced as one of bubonic plague, and the report of the State Board's bacteriologist shows the result of a complete investigation.

The following cases have been selected as the ones which were looked upon as suspicious by the physicians in the employ of the Marine Hospital Service:

Woo Poy Wing, 822 Clay Street, male, 32 years old, laborer, died at above number on the 7th of April. This case was seen by Dr. Lawlor on the 17th of March, and he obtained a history of pulmonary tuberculosis of over one year's standing. Autopsy made by Dr. Flint

revealed the following facts: Glandular system, submaxillary (anterior and posterior), cervica, supra clavicular, right axillary, all negative. Left axillary, found one gland enlarged to the size of almond. The right inguinal glands just felt. The left inguinal just felt. The peritoneal cavity was filled with a cloudy, straw-colored exudate, which contained numerous flocculi. A remark was made at this point that this was very characteristic in plague, and that it was hardly necessary to go on further with the autopsy. At the suggestion of the State's representative, the autopsy was completed, with these findings, viz.: Anatomical diagnosis: Pulmonary tuberculosis, acute peritonitis, tumor of cæcum, intestinal perforation, and arterio sclerosis. Bacteriological diagnosis, negative. Had it not been for the demand on the part of the State's representative at the autopsy this would probably have been reported as a case of plague.

Mark Owau Wing, alias Mae Quon, 755 Jackson Street, male, 35 years old, laborer, died April 27th. This case was seen two days before death, and the cause of illness was given as spitting of blood. From a history of the case, a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis was made. Anatomical diagnosis: Pulmonary tuberculosis; chololithiasis; acute parenchymatous degeneration of the kidneys. Bacteriological diagnosis: By the Federal people, distinctly bipolar stained bacilli; by the State authorities, the bacteriological examination showed a negative result.

This was the case which they endeavored to make out as one of plague, and had it not been for the firm stand taken by our physicians there is no question but that this would have terminated as a pronounced case of bubonic plague. At the autopsy Dr. Flint made no statement concerning plague until he removed one enlarged gland from the right axilla. The right lung was removed and found to be tubercular. Dr. Flint then endeavored to remove the left lung, but found it so firmly adhered and diseased that it was impossible to remove it through the abdominal opening, and he stated that he did not desire to mutilate the body by making an opening in the chest walls. He further stated that this was a case of pulmonary tuberculosis, and with this diagnosis the State's representative felt satisfied and left the morgue. Later on in the afternoon Dr. Flint was found going through Chinatown in company with a police officer to the building in which the deceased Chinaman had resided at 735 Jackson Street. The room which he occupied was sealed and locked, but no quarantine was placed on the building. Dr. White immediately made a request that the room be fumigated, which was complied with. That evening the State's representatives demanded that the order given by the Federal people to quicklime the body for burial be countermanded, and a further and more complete autopsy be performed. Our request to non-quicklime the body was granted, as well as postponement of time of burial. The following morning Dr. Flint was interviewed and requested to explain his position

in this case. He stated that he desired to await the result of a bacteriological investigation before giving an anatomical diagnosis. He said that if the State desired to make a more complete autopsy they could do so, he would not, but finally admitted that both lungs were completely destroyed by tuberculosis, and the left lung to such an extent that it was impossible to remove it. No further autopsy was insisted on after this admission. We learned that they had inoculated a guinea pig, but the guinea refused to succumb to their bacilli. The result was that they finally admitted that no evidence of plague had developed from their bacteriological examination, although they were positive in the beginning that they had found bipolar stained bacilli. The bacteriological investigation made by the State's physicians on the above case gave a negative result.

Mrs. Augusta Feller, white, female, died at the City and County Hospital on April 24th. Anatomical diagnosis: General acute peritonitis; hypostatic congestion of lungs; cloudy swelling of the liver, kidneys, and heart; chronic fibroid myocarditis. Bacteriological diagnosis: By the Federal people, bipolar stained bacilli, plague; by the State's authorities, pneumococci.

This was, in the opinion of Dr. Flint, a typical case of plague. This woman resided with her family at 140 Berlin Street, and was taken sick on April 15th, while nursing her husband, who was suffering from traumatic pneumonia, the cause of which was a fractured rib produced by the kick of a cow; and on April 19th, on account of the distressed financial circumstances of the family, she was removed to the City and County Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Charles Rosenthal until the time of her death, and was attended by Dr. Alfred McLaughlin before her removal to the hospital. From Dr. Rosenthal the State received the information that this was a case of acute peritonitis, with double lobular pneumonia, and he signed the death certificate, giving the above-named diseases as the cause of death. Dr. Pillsbury, who made the autopsy in this case, could not verify the statement of Drs. Flint, Ryfkogle, Kellogg, and others, who claimed that they found plague bacilli. Drs. B. F. Williams and Doddsworth, internes at the City and County Hospital, were present at the autopsy. On the findings of Drs. Flint and others, the ward at the hospital in which the woman died was quarantined pending a more complete bacteriological examination on the part of Dr. Flint and his associates. These physicians were so positive regarding their diagnosis in this case that they went out to the residence of the deceased woman with the intention of taking some of the blood of the sick husband for examination and to Haffkine the children. Upon their arrival at the house, and after getting a history of the husband's illness and injuries, they failed to carry on any further investigation, or to Haffkine the children. They inoculated a guinea pig with specimens removed from the body of the deceased woman, but the

result proved negative. After holding off a bacteriological examination for a week or more, they finally admitted that they had been mistaken, and countersigned the certificate of death, giving as a cause of death acute peritonitis with lobular pneumonia, and ordered the quarantine raised on the ward. The State's representatives had informed the Federal people and their associates that they could give them a complete history of this woman's case from the date of her very recent confinement when she gave birth to a child, up to and including the time of her death, and that they were positive as to their position that this was not a case of bubonic plague. The Federal people and their associates ordered this body quicklimed for burial, yet they permitted a public funeral from an undertaking establishment in the Mission and published the date and hour of the funeral in the daily papers.

Lee Yick Wau, 622 Jackson Street, male, laundryman, 42 years old, suddenly died April 27th. This case was not seen before death, but an investigation before the autopsy was performed revealed the fact that the man had died from the effects of an overdose of Chinese medicine. Dr. Flint stated, before the autopsy began, that this certainly was one of the supposed hidden cases of plague, so often mentioned. At the request of the State's representatives, a complete autopsy was made of the stomach and intestines, and when no cause was found to account for the acute pathological changes in the stomach and intestines, the State's representatives gave the cause as above mentioned, and thus another case was proven to be based on fallacy. Anatomical diagnosis: Acute gastro-enteritis; phthisis; chololithiasis; chronic pleurisy and chronic interstitial nephritis. Bacteriological diagnosis, negative.

Wong Do Gap, 828 Sacramento Street, male, age 40, died May 13th at the Oriental Dispensary. This case was seen many times clinically for more than one month, and a diagnosis of tubercular adenitis was made. Anatomical diagnosis: Acute hemorrhagic gastro-intero colitis, caused by chewing and swallowing Dr. Flint's clinical thermometer; chronic nephritis; edema of the lungs; cervical tubercular adenitis of the glands of the left axilla. Bacteriological diagnosis: Federal people found bipolar stained bacilli, and inoculated a guinea pig; result proved negative.

Lei Lum or Gee Mon Sui, 625 Dupont Street, age 43, laundryman. Autopsied at Public Morgue, July 7th. Spleen examined by Federal doctors on same day, and pronounced suspicious of plague. This case was reported July 1st, and seen clinically. A diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis and stenosis of trachea made. Obstruction in trachea was due to a cicatrix resulting from a cut in throat with suicidal intent. Patient committed suicide on the 6th, and was examined as above stated. Cultures and inoculations proved bipolar stained bacilli to be diplococci.

Mon Lung, 4 Clay Avenue, child, age four months. This case was treated at the Presbyterian Mission by Dr. Minnie Worley for more

than two weeks for pneumonia. Autopsy revealed bipolar stained organisms in smears from spleen. These appeared to State's representative to be streptococci, not bacilli as claimed by Federal doctors. Cultures and inoculations proved organisms to be streptococci and the cause of pneumonia.

To the Honorable Board of Health of the State of California:

The undersigned begs to report that on July 6, 1901, he was present at an autopsy of a Chinaman named Lee Ah Wa (?), made by employes of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and has since made cultures and inoculations with tissues from the body of said Chinaman, making the usual bacteriological investigations, which led him to the conclusion that said Chinaman died of septicemia hemorrhagica, and not of bubonic plague.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. MOUSER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1901.

Case 64, known as "Saina," a Japanese diva, of 845 Washington Street. This was the second body autopsied on July 9th; the first being that of "Moiyo," also from the same place. This case was reported by Dr. Blue at 10 P. M. on July 8th as very suspicious of bubonic plague. Drs. Lawlor and Stone visited the case about midnight on the same day, and found the patient suffering with a fever ranging from 101° to 102° , moderately rapid pulse and breathing, and enlarged inguinal femoral glands on both sides. The glands were about the size of an almond not hulled, surrounded by a slight periglandular edema, and tender upon pressure. The skin over glands on right side showed a well-defined puncture mark, which had been made by Dr. Ryfkogel for the said purpose of withdrawing blood from glands for bacteriological examination. The history of the case previous to visit of Drs. Lawlor and Stone is this: The patient became sick the latter part of June. Dr. M. Regensberger was called in to treat the case. He made the diagnosis of typhoid fever and gave treatment for same, but since the patient did not show signs of improvement under this treatment Drs. Carpenter and Evans were called in consultation. Both of these doctors heard murmurs over area of heart, but were not satisfied as to their diagnosis, and therefore a third consultation in the form of a bacteriologist, Dr. Ryfkogel, was called in, who at once pronounced the case bubonic plague, and then made the puncture above mentioned to confirm his diagnosis. The post mortem showed the following: A chancre on the right side of vulva, the inguinal femoral groups of glands enlarged and surrounded by a non-hemorrhagic periglandular edema. Some of the glands ready to break down by fibrinous necrosis. Smears made from the glands showed the bipolar stained organism only to be present in set of glands on right side where the puncture had been made. The smears made from glands on left side were negative. From the cut surfaces of tumefaction about glands a serous exudate flowed, or rather oozed. The peritoneum, intestines, mesentery and its glands, stomach, and kidneys were found to be

normal, not even injected nor hemorrhagic. The spleen was about double its size, soft, pulp structureless, and upon capsule being cut flowed out. Smears made of spleen did not show bipolar stained organisms. The heart did not show any lesions, not even thickening of valves, although a few atheromatous plaques faintly showed in aorta, this proving that the consulting doctors who heard murmurs as stated above were mistaken. The lower lobes of both lungs were greatly congested, and upon being cut a serous, sanguinous, frothy exudate flowed from same. It should be added here that smears were made from this exudate of lungs, from the heart's blood, and from the mesenteric glands, but none of these smears showed bipolar stained organisms; this proving clearly that the organisms found in the right group inguinal femoral glands were not found in blood of subject. This is in direct contradiction to findings of bacilli in suspected plague cases elsewhere; the spleen being the organ where the bacilli are found most abundantly, and if at all present, are found in this organ. This is in accordance with the ideas of the Federal doctors, because frequently no other organ in a case is examined.

Cases 63 and 68 were similar in every respect to above cases.

To the Honorable State Board of Health of the State of California:

The undersigned begs to report that at the request of your Honorable Board he has made a thorough bacteriological investigation of three Japanese women who died at 845 Washington Street, and has arrived at the conclusion hereinafter stated:

These women were named, respectively, Miss Moiyo (No. 63 of autopsies made since April 4th by medical men connected with the U. S. Marine Hospital Service), Miss Saina (No. 64), and Miss M. Kawamura (No. 68). These women were all inmates of a house of prostitution, and were similarly situated as to their habits and mode of life. The post mortem appearances were in many respects similar, except that in case 68 there were marked evidences of syphilis, copper-colored spots appearing on the skin of nearly all parts of the body. There was in each case some enlargement of the inguino-femoral glands, but in no case was the gland broken down or in a state of suppuration. There were no marked changes in the axillary or cervical glands.

In cases 64 and 68 there was a little enlargement of some of the mesenteric glands. In each case the spleen was somewhat enlarged and friable. In all three cases were found short, rather thick micro-organisms, staining more deeply at the ends than in the middle. Guinea pigs inoculated with portions of tissue from these dead bodies invariably died in a few days with every evidence of septicemia hemorrhagica. In all these cases the organisms were obtained in pure culture and inoculated into half-grown guinea pigs, not one of which died nor showed evidence of disease. While the organism found in these cases resembles somewhat that of plague, it equally resembles so many other bacteria that we should hesitate to pronounce on it from its morphology alone. For instance, chicken cholera, swine plague, the plague of deer and other wild animals, septicemia hemorrhagica, etc.

Where the greatest bacteriologists in the world differ in opinion on the identity of the organisms above named, should we not hesitate to pronounce hastily and positively by the morphology alone without taking into consideration the clinical aspect of these cases and all other evidence that can be obtained? Returning to the morphology of the organism found in the cases, it will be proper for the writer to state that he has, while investigating these cases, found an organism identical with the one found in the dead subject in every particular. Not only in its morphology, but the culture and reactions are the same throughout. This was obtained in some water from a small lake which was being examined. Since, in examining some urine, he found what is morphologically its prototype. From this last it was convenient to obtain cultures.

Clinically we have no evidence of the existence of plague. In the first place, there has been no unusual amount of sickness in the Chinese quarter or in the city. Secondly, with the exception of the three cases under consideration, and perhaps two others, there have not been two cases of suspects found in one house, nor in the immediate vicinity. This has not been the case in other places where plague has prevailed.

In view of all the facts he has been able to gather he does not hesitate to say he is satisfied that the above mentioned were all cases of septicemia hemorrhagica, and not bubonic plague.

Case 69, a Chinese girl, fifty days old, was submitted to the undersigned for investigation, but as the micro-organism above described was not found, no further investigation was made.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. MOUSER, M.D.

SAN FRANCISCO, August, 1901.

Wong Chou, 24 Waverly Place, age 32; occupation, Chinese doctor. Autopsied August 20, 1901. This case was not seen clinically by the State's representatives before death. Dr. M. White, of the Marine Hospital Service, was notified of the sickness of the above Chinaman by Wong Chung, the interpreter for the Marine Hospital physicians, whereupon Dr. White made a visit to the above place and saw the case clinically one half hour before death. After visiting the case, he immediately notified the physicians representing the State that he had a very suspicious case and one which showed clinically all the evidences and symptoms of a true case of bubonic plague. He was so positive of proving his clinical diagnosis to the satisfaction of the other physicians, that when the case was visited by Drs. Blue and Currie, of the Marine Hospital Service, and Drs. Lawlor, Stone, and Bothe, representing the State Board of Health, with Dr. White, the said Dr. White carried with him to the residence of the said Chinese a quantity of Yersin serum for the purpose of using it on the sick Chinaman. Upon arriving at the residence of the Chinaman, much to the surprise of Dr. White and his associates, they found that the said Wong Chou had departed to the "Great Unknown." The case was immediately removed to the morgue, where an autopsy was made by Dr. White in the presence of the above named physicians and representatives from the City Board of Health. The autopsy revealed the following facts: The peritoneum was not injected and the abdominal cavity contained no fluid. Mesentery glands were not enlarged. The spleen was enlarged to more than double its size, of a dark chocolate color. The stomach was normal, but contained about one pint of Chinese medicine, which had an odor of chloral. The lower lobes of the lungs were congested, but contained no tubercles. The heart contained a large ante-mortem clot. The glands in the left inguinal region were slightly enlarged, and over this region the Chinaman had a large plaster of Chinese ointment. On making an incision over the course of the spermatic cord a large quantity of pus exuded; upon further examination a large abscess on the left testicle was found. This no doubt was the cause of the swelling in the region of the left inguinal gland. Smears from the pus showed the infecting organism to be streptococcus. The smears taken from

other organs of the body showed that they contained the same organism. Death was due to the streptococci infection, with an acute splenic tumor, and to an overdose of Chinese medicine. Dr. White and his associates seemed to be very much disappointed in a failure to prove their clinical diagnosis of bubonic plague.

TO SUMMARIZE.

The State has scrubbed an area equal to 525 acres, and in addition thereto, fumigated about 30,000,000 cubic feet of dwelling apartments.

Have seen 307 sick cases and autopsied 103 cases.

Total cost to date, \$37,518.

Number of days cleansing Chinatown, and visiting the sick, 142.

During all of which time we have not observed a single case of bubonic plague.

OFFICE OF
CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SACRAMENTO.

To His Excellency HON. HENRY T. GAGE, Governor of California:

SIR: On March 31st, 1901, as executive officer of the State Board of Health, I was authorized and directed by you to incur the necessary expense to render the Chinese quarter of San Francisco thoroughly sanitary and, incidentally, to eradicate any contagious disease found to exist there. The report of the operations entered upon and carried out by virtue of this order is herewith submitted. At the beginning of this work the Federal authorities who co-operated with us were of the opinion, based upon reports of others more or less trustworthy, that bubonic plague was prevalent among the Chinese of that city, and that it would be readily found as soon as proper investigation was had. During this period of fumigation, disinfecting, and cleansing no effort was omitted on our part nor on the part of the Marine Hospital representatives to locate and identify the presence of plague.

At the conclusion of the work, as thorough and searching as it could possibly be made, no case of bubonic plague was found, nor was any indication of its having been there discovered. If plague had existed in San Francisco just prior to this sanitary investigation, it would have been there during the months of April, May, and June, because no efforts had been made to suppress it and no precautions taken to prevent its spread.

It is safe, therefore, to say that the evil reports of the presence of that disease in San Francisco were based upon error in diagnosis upon the part of incompetent investigators. We take great pleasure in assuring you that plague does not exist in San Francisco, and that it never has had lodgment there, nor elsewhere in California.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

By W. P. MATHEWS, Secretary.

RETURN TO the circulation desk of any
University of California Library
or to the

NORTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
Bldg. 400, Richmond Field Station
University of California
Richmond, CA 94804-4698

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS
2-month loans may be renewed by calling

(415) 642-6233

1-year loans may be recharged by bringing books
to NRLF

Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days
prior to due date

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

OCT 23 1988

SENT ON ILL

SENT ON ILL

OCT 19 2004

JAN 26 1998

U. C. BERKELEY

U. C. BERKELEY

SENT ON ILL

AUG 18 2004

U. C. BERKELEY

RETURN TO the circulation desk of any
University of California Library
or to the

NORTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
Bldg. 400, Richmond Field Station
University of California
Richmond, CA 94804-4698

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS
2-month loans may be renewed by calling
(415) 642-6233

1-year loans may be recharged by bringing books
to NRLF

Renewals and recharges may be made 4 days
prior to due date

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

OCT 23 1988

SENT ON ILL

SENT ON ILL

OCT 19 2004

JAN 26 1998

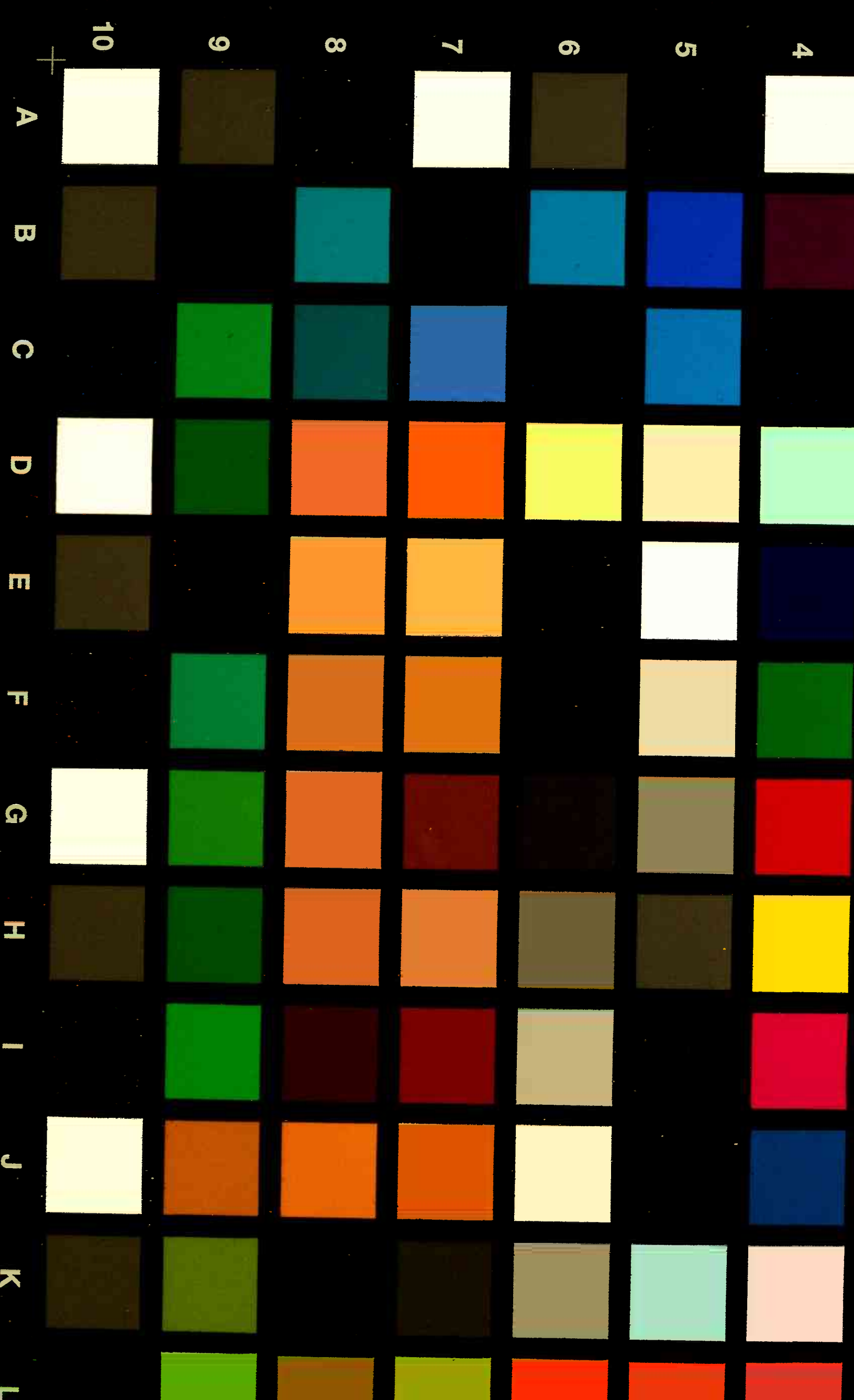
U. C. BERKELEY

U. C. BERKELEY

SENT ON ILL

AUG 18 2004

U. C. BERKELEY





A B C D E F G H I J K L

